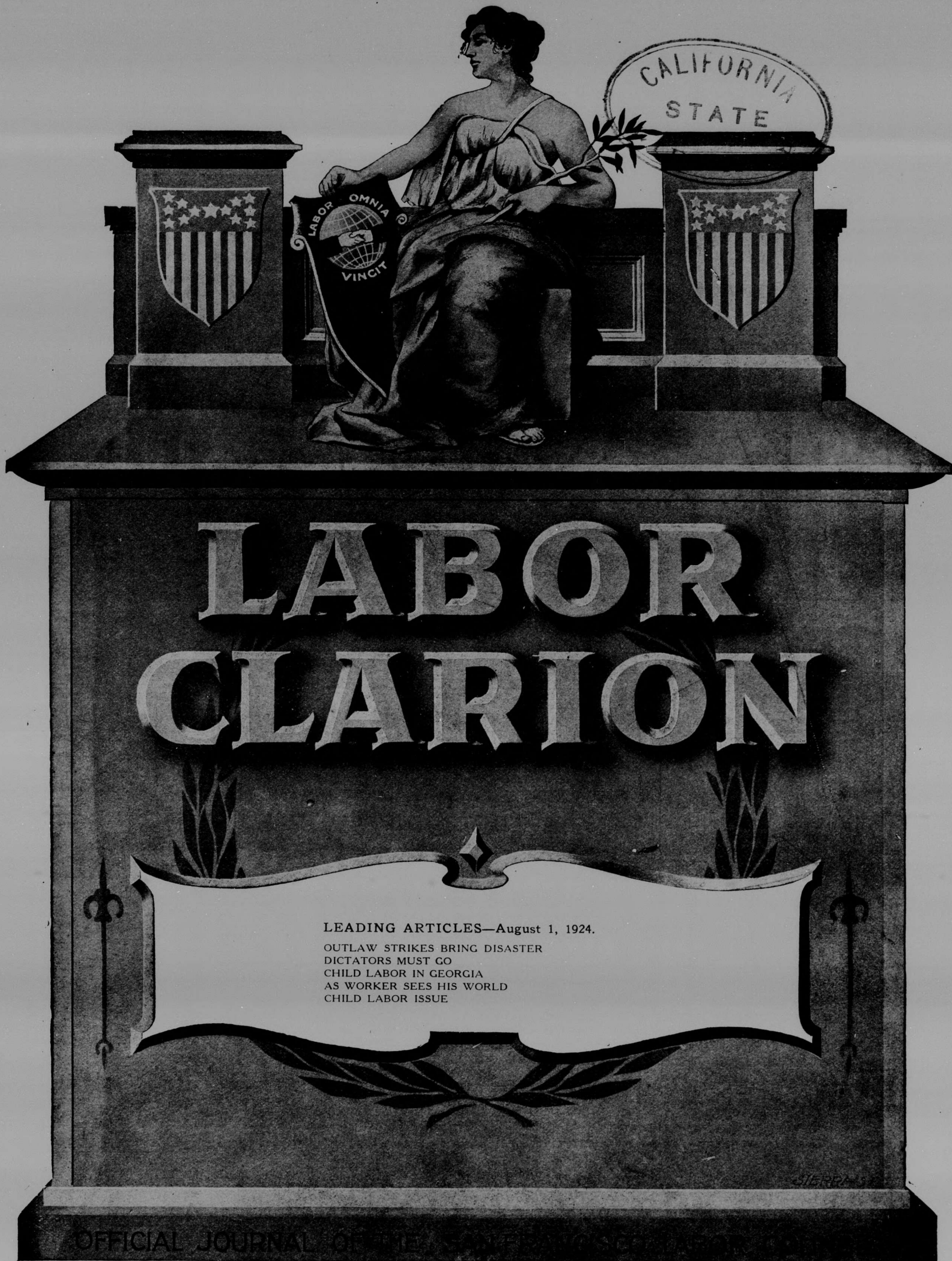


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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Home Clothing Company, 2500 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1924

No. 27

::: Outlaw Strikes Bring Disaster :::

Unofficial or outlaw strikes are the first steps toward industrial chaos, crashing wage scales and lowered standards of living.

This is the emphatic warning against outlaw strikes given by the British General Federation of Trade Unions, in its twenty-fifth annual report, issued on behalf of the management committee by W. A. Appleton, secretary. The report says:

"It is impossible to conclude the report without some reference to unofficial strikes, though it is necessary to premise any criticism of these by declaring most emphatically that not all the fault lies with the men. Irritating and dilatory tactics on the part of some employers accentuate antagonisms that undoubtedly exist. A little more expedition, a little more frankness on the part of those who control and direct industry, would make the task of the official who is really a trade unionist much lighter than it is today.

Employers Lack Wisdom.

"The General Federation is compelled, in fairness to the side it represents, to complain of the lack of wisdom which has characterized the employers' methods of dealing with disturbing situations. It is necessary because the Federation has not hesitated to point out how disastrously the unofficial and ill-considered strike must react upon the workers themselves.

"Repeatedly during the past six years the General Federation has called attention to the dangers which such strikes created. Unfortunately, it has, until recently, received little but attack and opprobrium for its endeavor to save the trade union movement from the disintegration which must follow the practice of striking regardless of rule or of agreement.

Agreements Must Be Kept.

"The founders of trade unions always looked upon the strike as the last weapon, the modern protagonist acts as if it were the first. Possibly some of those who promote the unofficial or the so-called lightning strike are actuated by the best motives, or they may be craftsmen suffering under obvious grievances, but generally speaking, wherever a motive is discernible, it is a personal or at least a non-trade-union motive.

"Trade unionism cannot exist apart from trading and collective bargaining. The originating and dominating principle of trade unionism is common arrangement in respect of wages, hours and conditions, and this is impossible apart from the existence of collective authority. The unofficial strike is, therefore, the first stepping stone towards industrial chaos, towards crashing wage rates and lowered standards of living. So seriously have these strikes sacrificed the public interests, that public sympathy has been alienated, and what is even more dangerous to trade unionism is that such strikes are antagonising those workers who, understanding something of trade and commerce, are not prepared to see either made the sport of men who are seeking to gratify personal ambitions. These well-informed workers, who have hitherto been the backbone of trade unionism are becoming disgusted. If they quit the movement, all workers, skilled and unskilled, must ultimately suffer.

Outlaw Strikes Bring Reaction.

"Some of the recent unofficial strikes of this character have been examples of folly and sel-

fishness rather than of solidarity and sympathy. It may have been the intention of those who engineered sympathetic strikes to give assistance to other sections of workers, but if their action hurts ten times as many workers as it benefits, it savours very much of the practice of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

"Another tragedy of the unofficial strike as recently practiced is the misery which is unsympathetically inflicted upon other trade unionists. Some leaders of these strikes have spoken contemptuously of the general public. Well, ninety per cent of the general public are workers, or the dependents of workers, and to the extent that these are inconvenienced and prejudiced the unofficial strike is anti-social. Sooner or later the public will realize the anti-social nature of these unofficial and so-called sympathetic strikes and may then act towards the strikers as drastically as the strikers have acted against them, because they believe that such strikes hold up the public services and inflict hardship upon the community and may become an effective way of promoting unemployment, of dissipating trade union and friendly society funds and of bringing ruin upon industries without which the people cannot live."

CAN'T STAND ANALYSIS.

The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company has circularized its employees to buy stock in that water-logged, over-capitalized concern. Much printer's ink is used to impress these workers that great concessions are extended them.

The stock will cost \$60 a share, and will pay "around 10 per cent," it is stated. Employees are limited to 10 shares and payment for same, at the rate of \$5 a month, may be deducted from their wages. This will take 10 years to complete payments.

Any worker with a knowledge of simple arithmetic can discover the purpose of this stock selling.

The 10 shares will cost \$600. For this the worker may receive 10 per cent annually. This is not guaranteed. But assuming that he does receive 10 per cent, this is \$60 a year, or \$33 a year more than the same amount of money invested in a Liberty Bond, backed by the government.

This extra \$33—which is not a certainty—is 63 cents a week, or a little more than 10 cents a day that the worker may receive if he buys company stock and keeps away from trade unions.

The scheme should make an oil well promoter jealous, but it is "played up" in all seriousness by newspapers, and ponderous editorials are written on the company's "broad vision."

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

Printing pressmen and newspaper owners have negotiated a new arbitration agreement and wage contract. Rates are advanced \$3 a week in yearly installments of \$1 a year. The agreement marks the end of differences with the newspaper owners, the outlaw strike of last year being one of the incidents.

Both sides claim the arbitration agreement is a model peace pact, and credit for the plan is given to President Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

DICTATORS MUST GO!

By John A. Voll, Editor The Bottle Maker.

Not long since there came into being in Italy a government by force inaugurated by an organization calling itself the Fascisti, headed by a man named Mussolini, who made himself the Premier and dictator of his country. Much ado was made over this dictator and his government by the capitalist press of our country. He was heralded as savior of Italy and as the destroyer of Communism and Socialism. He was further lauded when in an interview with one of our great captains of industry while on a visit to Rome, he declared there would be no strikes in Italy. This dictator represented as sound and rational in judgment, who with his organization only had his country's welfare at heart, proclaimed his democracy at heart and in action, yet stated that liberty was a delusion and not wanted by the people.

Like all usurpers of power and oppressors, he and his kind were the only true patriots; the flag, their emblem of purity, the dictator and his organization wrapped around all their actions until lo! and behold, a Socialist deputy by the name of Matteotti disappeared and it is stated by correspondents for newspapers who dared to cut behind the rigid censorship established by the dictator that Matteotti's body has been found terribly mutilated—murdered and mutilated because he had announced he would expose through documents in his possession the true character of Fascism.

Matteotti's murder is only the latest of a long series of crimes; thugs in every part of the country have been employed to spread terrorism among the critics of the Fascisti party. Through the murder of the Italian deputy the people are aroused and Mussolini and his organization are at this writing on the defensive.

No matter, however, what the outcome of the present situation may be, dictators must go; their time is at an end and this whether they be dictators of governments or dictators in industry such as we find in our country in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Alabama; on the railroads; in the steel industry or what not, their ilk and tribe are a menace to civilization. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine."

UNION MUSIC AT BAY VIEW.

The Musicians' Union is pleased to announce that the weekly Tuesday night dances given by the Blue and Gold Club at the South San Francisco Masonic Hall, in the Bay View district, are now enjoying a union orchestra. Every difference between the union and the management of the dances has been very satisfactorily settled. Mr. Charley Butcher, who is actively connected with this enterprise, is entitled to every credit for his efforts in unionizing the project. The union orchestra, under the leadership of Jack O'Connor, has been "putting over" special music, to the great satisfaction of the big crowds, and everybody is satisfied with the union conditions now prevailing. It is hoped that the Blue and Gold Club will be successful. These dances are now entitled to the patronage if every union man and woman.

CHILD LABOR IN GEORGIA.

Written for International Labor News Service
By Edgar Wallace, of the Legislative Committee, American Federation of Labor.

The French have a proverb, "He who excuses himself accuses himself."

The proof of this precept is ably demonstrated in a letter from ex-Senator Smith published in the Washington Post under the caption, "Child Labor in Georgia." Mr. Hoke Smith predicates his opposition to the ratification of the child labor amendment as passed by the Congress of the United States on the ground that this amendment would prohibit the labor of children until they reach the age of 18.

We can hardly believe that Mr. Smith with his wealth of experience can honestly interpret such a meaning in the language of the amendment. The amendment is framed to empower the Congress of the United States to "limit, regulate and prohibit" the labor of persons under the age of 18 years. If it were the intent of the framers of this amendment or of the Congress of the United States to prohibit the labor of all children until they reach the age of 18, the insertion of the words "limit" and "regulate" would be superfluous and ridiculous. If a person under 18 years of age is to be prohibited from working then surely no law could be framed by Congress to limit or to regulate labor so prohibited.

Of course, the intent is that children above the age which shall be made the minimum by Congress and below the age of 18 may be prevented from working in dangerous and unhealthful occupations; also such children shall not be permitted to work hours that would break down their health or during hours when they should be in bed and asleep.

Mr. Smith asserts that he "hopes" and believes that the Georgia legislature will take out of the mills and workshops the children 12 years of age who are now permitted to work because they are orphans or are supporting widowed mothers. Well, we also hope so and if such action should be taken by the Georgia legislature we may be excused for believing that it is because of the agitation of decent men and women in all sections of the country and not because of the goodwill of the Georgia legislators towards the orphaned children.

Some advanced states in the union have measures on their statutes pensioning widowed mothers so that they may be able to take care of their children of tender years; also to educate and to provide for the children that have no parents.

The law of Georgia defines 60 hours a week as the limit for both adult and child labor, but there are provisions in that law which provide that in case of any breakdown or stoppage of the mills employers may demand time so lost be made up in excess of the 60 hours a week.

Any person having any knowledge of mills knows that temporary stoppages are almost of daily occurrence and so the hours permitted by law of Georgia for children as well as adults to work are practically unlimited.

Most states have laws far in advance of the Georgia child labor law and desire to improve upon the laws. Legislatures of such states hesitate to pass improved laws when faced with the assertion of manufacturers and mill owners that they have to compete with mills in Georgia and other backward states. As a matter of fact it is the failure of such states to enact decent and humane laws that will protect the future citizenship of our country that makes the ratification of the child labor amendment a national necessity.

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the union label, card or button when spending money.

EQUALITY FOR ALL URGED.

"There is a difference between uniformity and unity. The first is not desirable; the second is imperative," said Dr. Payson Smith, Boston commissioner of education at the opening session of the National Educational Association.

"It is a challenge to American education to produce an American citizenship that will have a passion for justice; that will tolerate nothing less than equality before the law; and that will give no place to unworthy discriminating distinctions as among citizens," he said.

"Whether the public school or the American Nation will succeed as a melting pot may well be questioned. Whether they will succeed in keeping people of diverse characteristics to dwell together in unity is another question.

"You are free American citizens at your best when you reserve to yourself the privilege of standing with me when you believe I am right and parting from me when you think I am wrong."

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"A national system of employment offices, each in touch with all others, can meet any possible labor shortage by an adequate system of intelligent distribution. It can take up the burden of proper distribution of immigrant labor as well, to relieve to some extent the congestion of cities."—Representative Scott Leavitt of Montana, in speaking on the Need of a Greater National Employment Service.

"Of the iniquity of lynching in America no civilized person, to say nothing of one whose conscience has been trained in the school of Christ, needs longer to be convinced. The danger which this form of violence constitutes for orderly government is appallingly obvious."—Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri, in Urging Anti-Lynching Legislation.

"I am opposed to the lawlessness, secrecy, methods, bigotry and intolerance of the Ku Klux Klan. In this matter the Constitution is my guide and I will follow its inspiration and abide the consequences."—Representative Harry B. Hawes of Missouri.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

PARENTS!

In selecting a school at which to have your boys and girls prepare for first-class positions, remember that **Gallagher-Marsh Business College** invites you to come to its school premises and see its students write shorthand rapidly and read their notes correctly, and then challenges all other schools to equal in your presence what you will see accomplished here.

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GUARANTEE

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Senator Wheeler of Montana accepts Vice-Presidential nomination on La Follette ticket; attacks both old parties.

Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, votes against prohibition and in favor of government sale of liquor in sealed packages.

Public Service Commission denies New York Telephone Company temporary increase in rates

Process for making stainless steel and iron tested in Pittsburgh.

Board of Arbitration gives New York City pressmen increased wages.

Four persons killed in Mexican train wreck.

Strike of Chinese workers halts business in Canton.

Fumes from decayed hides and coffee beans kill four laborers in ship at Panama.

Commerce Commission denies Middle Western states' demand for cuts on farm product freight rates.

Eugene V. Debs calls on Socialist party members to support La Follette.

Four-months' strike of El Aguila Oil Company workers at Tampico, Mexico, reported settled.

Federal Court grants stay of execution to man condemned to die on plea of constitutional rights.

MacDonald Labor Government defeated in House of Commons, but won't resign.

Canadian House of Commons defeats eight-hour day bill.

Government loses case in trial of lumber men accused of conspiring to defraud in sales of surplus war stocks.

Rehabilitation of Leningrad will cost \$13,000,000, says Soviet report.

Wage cuts reported in shoe and hosiery industries.

Henry Villard heads committee of 100 formed to back La Follette.

Will soon arrest wealthy who drink, says Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

New York employers make plans to fight 48-hour bill for women workers.

American vice-consul killed and companion wounded by fanatical mob in Teheran.

Germans form big new organization to fight for preservation of republic.

Cancer chiefly due to overeating of rich foods, says Danish nutrition expert.

Glass manufacturers and workers agree to continue present wage scale until September 30.

President Coolidge accepts invitation to speak at New York City Labor Day celebration.

Big shipments of cotton leave Southern ports for Russian mills.

Premier Herriot of France exchanges friendly notes with Soviet Russia's foreign minister.

Federal Government begins new war on rum smuggling along Northern New York border.

America will help Europe, Secretary of State Hughes says in London address.

Further cuts made in oil and gasoline prices.

Fifty-seven of crew dies when Japanese steamer sinks.

Official board of elections declares General Plutarco Elias Calles elected President of the Republic of Mexico. He will take office December 1.

Representatives of 300,000 Jewish trade unionists and Socialists indorse La Follette for President at New York meeting.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union calls strike of 1500 in Baltimore.

Federal Trade Commission orders Steel Trust to abandon "Pittsburgh Plus" system of charging imaginary freight on steel.

Senator Wheeler indorsed for Vice-President by Socialist party executive committee.

Woman charges New York State Trooper shot prostrate man.

Labor Premier of Victoria, Australia, names

cabinet; policy includes nationalization of transport; unemployment insurance and aid to farmers.

Four killed as steamer is rammed by tanker off Rhode Island Coast.

Russia reports big trade increase.

Ten killed, 10 hurt when picnic truck is hit by train at Oak Harbor, Ohio.

Grain and cotton prices make big advance on Chicago Board of Trade.

Ward Line receiver charges company was looted of millions by directors.

Steel industry is on upgrade, trade believes.

Attorney General files suit against binder twine trust, charging conspiracy and monopoly in restraint of trade.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

From Department of Labor.

Australia: Money Shortage Retards Industry—In the course of an address, made in May, 1924, the President of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce said that the high rate of interest being paid by the State and Commonwealth governments for borrowed money was preventing investments in business and industrial enterprises, "thereby retarding the normal, healthful development of all lines of private industry, generally."

Wage Increase—After an exhaustive investigation of all the elements that enter into the cost of living and wage conditions, the Board of Industry, appointed under the South Australian Industrial Code, has officially increased the minimum basic wage for adult employees in all industries within the metropolitan area of Adelaide from 13 shillings and 1 penny to 13 shillings and 8 pence.

England: Bradford Unemployment—Unemployment figures for Bradford, on Monday, June 2, show that an additional 550 persons were registered as totally unemployed, compared with the previous week; but there was a reduction of 132 in the number of persons working on short time.

Decline in Agricultural Employment—The final report of the Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation respecting the condition of British agriculture asserts that there has been a general decline in agricultural employment throughout Europe, and that in Great Britain the absolute decline has been greater than that of most European countries.

Farm Wages Bill—A bill was introduced in the House of Commons on April 14, 1924, providing for the regulation of wages in agricultural employment, through the establishment of an Agricultural Wages Committee for each county in England and Wales, and an Agricultural Wages Board with joint jurisdiction over both countries.

France: Unemployment—At the end of May, 1924, the number of unemployed in France was 9381, while 14,580 positions were reported as unfilled.

Portugal: Series of Strikes—After a calm of some six months the labor situation of Portugal has been somewhat disturbed by a series of strikes by the bakers, flour mill employees, chauffeurs, teamsters, and others.

Switzerland: Unemployment—Unemployment is reported to have continued to decrease in almost every Canton of Switzerland. The number of totally unemployed persons, which was 16,730 at the close of April, 1924, representing 16.8 per cent of the maximum figure reached in February, 1922, was diminished by 4650 during April, 1924.

Give so much time to "boosting" the labor movement and the union label that you won't have time to criticise the other fellow.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1924.

The Labor Day celebration in San Francisco this year will undoubtedly be the the greatest in the history of the labor movement. Plans already nearing completion indicate that the parade will be a monster affair and that the literary and entertainment features in the evening will be of a character to attract a full house at the Civic Auditorium.

The union man who fails to demand the union label on his purchases is a good deal like the fellow who desires a drink of water but is too lazy to get up and get it. It would not cause him any great inconvenience, yet he would rather suffer than exert himself a little. Such a man does not usually meet with success, and he surely does not deserve to enjoy it. The union label could be made of tremendous value to all of the organized workers if only half of them were to consistently and persistently demand it on the articles they purchase. Why is it that they fail to take advantage of this simple, yet potent influence to improve their own lot in life? Let each answer for himself.

The waste of human effort and lives in work that can be more efficiently done by machinery, is a tragedy, declared Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics, writing in the Monthly Labor Review. By the use of labor-saving equipment it becomes possible to concentrate men upon productive work at better pay and thereby reduce the amount of social restlessness so prevalent among the workers of the world today, this economist declared. Besides the use of men for tasks which offer them little or no incentive, Mr. Stewart pointed out the great waste of manpower through unemployment and lost time; through labor turnover which is very largely concerned with the unskilled and semi-skilled workers and through plant inefficiency, while in the agricultural industry there is great labor waste by reason of inefficient and outworn methods of farm management and operation. The remedy for the industrial, economic and social ills resulting from these conditions is considered to lie in the "reform of our manufacturing and industrial methods upon a basis of human conservation and helpfulness, rather than upon human deterioration and wastefulness," the commissioner said.

Child Labor Issue

The Federal child labor amendment, now pending before the various legislatures, is a vital social issue. It should command the energy of every well-wisher of our country and its future citizens.

Guile, evasion, mystification and fraud are used by opponents of the amendment to deceive and delude.

A simple proposition is pictured as an unheard-of process. Timid souls are frightened by tales of a monstrous legislative Brobdingnagian devouring children as it stalks through the land.

It is the ancient "wolf" cry, the favorite device of those who profit by wrong.

The right of little ones to their day of happy childhood should be as fundamental as the adults' right to liberty and free speech.

The adults' right can not be checked by imaginary boundary lines of township, county or state. Neither should the children's rights.

States' rights is a legal fiction, as is "police power of the state." No court has defined or marked the limitation of either term.

When the Fathers declared in the Constitution that Congress shall "regulate interstate commerce" they did not dream of the powers government now exercises over transportation.

Public opinion has made an extension of these powers possible. The wide sweep of the three words is indicated by Chief Justice Taft:

"To regulate in the sense intended (in the Constitution) is to foster, protect and control the commerce with appropriate regard to the welfare of those who are immediately concerned, as well as the public at large, and to promote its growth and insure its safety." (Dayton-Goose-Creek Railway Company vs. Interstate Commerce Commission.)

The same development of other social questions is seen on every side, yet when it is proposed that children be at least given the same consideration as cattle afflicted with foot and mouth disease, objection is raised.

In every state the principle of child protection is accepted. In some the principle is loosely applied, but it exists just the same.

It is now proposed to extend that principle to Federal affairs, as a matter of self-preservation for the child and the Nation.

Opponents of the amendment claim that Congress will outlaw the labor of all boys under 18 years of age.

The alarmists ignore the Federal child labor laws of 1916 and 1919, which were declared unconstitutional. Then Congress believed it had the power to regulate child labor. It did not outlaw child labor of 18 years. It placed 14 years as the limit.

Friends of the amendment must remember that when the states accept this proposal, that does not stop child labor. Legislation by Congress is necessary. The amendment is merely an enabling act. It authorizes Congress to do what the supreme court said it could not do.

Every humane instinct should impel trade unionists and sympathizers to enter whole-heartedly into this fight to protect childhood.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

As an appreciation of a life of service in their behalf, members of the International Molders' Union have voted to pay their former president, "Joe" Valentine, one-half his previous salary. Because his health could not sustain the activity demanded of the office, he retired several months ago in favor of Vice-President Keough, who is now chief executive.

It behooves those who favor the ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution to keep an eye on those who oppose ratification and see who they are and who they represent. The amendment will not very greatly concern California in a practical way except that it will lessen the competition from states that have no child labor regulations, but from a humanitarian standpoint the people of this State want the children of the entire Nation protected against those who have no hearts or consciences.

The American Federation of Labor has increased its membership during the past year by more than a million. Evidently the American Plan is not meeting with the reception its advocates anticipated for it when they started out to crush the unions out of existence through this mis-named institution. Intelligent employers know that the trade union is here to stay and they regulate their conduct accordingly. The fools must abide by the results of their ignorance, which must of necessity be uncomfortable for them.

There is always room for more members in the labor movement and always will be so long as there is a single individual wage earner who is on the outside, so that it is not at all likely that any member will ever find himself in a position where he can honestly say he has nothing to do. Idleness and the labor movement should be total strangers to each other, because there is a vast amount of work to be done in bringing the unorganized into the fold and every member should be an organizer and an agent for his union. That is the way to make headway, and there is no other way quite so effective.

Attorney General Webb has rendered an opinion in regard to "group accident insurance." The opinion relates to a certain so-called "Certificate of Group Accident Insurance," issued by the Inter-Ocean Casualty Company, which declares that the owner of the certificate, whose signature appears thereunder, is insured under a group policy issued by the company. The Attorney General declares this to be violative of the law. He states that though the instrument is denominated a certificate, it is in fact a policy of insurance as defined in section 2586 of the Civil Code, and he says further: that the certificate is violative of section 2 of the act approved May 26, 1917, providing for standard provisions in policies of accident and health insurance, and forbidding the sale, issuance or delivery of any such policy "if the policy purports to insure more than one person." The particular policy is illegal because it does not contain the standard provisions as well as being of the character of "group" instead of individual insurance.

WIT AT RANDOM

A truant officer made a call at the home of a pupil whose absence had extended for over a week.

"Mikey is now past his thirteenth year," said the boy's mother, "an' me and his father think he's after havin' schoolin' enough."

"Schooling enough," repeated the officer. "Why, I did not finish my education until I was twenty-three."

"Be that so?" said the woman in amazement. Then, reassuringly, after a thoughtful pause: "Well, sor, ye see that boy of ours has b-r-rains." —Boston Transcript.

The old lady was timidly inspecting the stock of spectacles.

"How much are these?" she asked, selecting a pair.

"A dollar and a half, madam."

"And how much without the case?"

"Well, the case makes little difference. Suppose we say \$1.45."

"What? Is the case only worth five cents?"

"Yes, madam," firmly.

"Well, I'm very glad to hear it; it's the case I want."

And, placing a nickel on the counter, the dear old lady took up the case and walked timidly into the street, while the optician gasped for breath. —Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The following was contributed by a subscriber: "Your legal department must be very expensive."

"It is," sighed the eminent trust magnate.

"Still, I suppose you have to maintain it?"

"Well, don't know. Sometimes I think it would be cheaper to obey the law."

A man slipped on a banana peel and executed a very funny fall, not being hurt, as it turned out, but having his dignity somewhat ruffled. When he recovered a moment later a friend was holding his hat and a number of people had formed a circle.

"What do these idlers want?" he snarled.

"They are not idlers," explained his friend soothingly. "Here's a doctor who wants to look you over, a lawyer, ready to bring suit for you, and producer of comic films who would like to sign you up." —Seacoast News.

Walter was going to have a birthday party and his mother insisted on his inviting, among others, a neighbor's boy with whom he had quarrelled. He finally promised he would do so, but on the day of the party the neighbor's boy failed to show up. Walter's mother became suspicious. "Did you invite Charlie?" she asked. "Of course I did, mother." "And did he say he would come?" "No," explained Walter. "I invited him to come, but I dared him to." —Boston Transcript.

Paul du Chaillu, the one-time African explorer, performed a good Samaritan act one night in assisting along the street an intoxicated stranger. The man told him where his home was, and after considerable difficulty Du Chaillu got him to his door. The bibulous one was grateful, and wanted to know his helper's name. As the explorer did not particularly care to give his name in full, he merely replied that it was Paul.

"So it'sh-hic-Paul, ish it?" hiccuped the man, and then, after some moments of apparent thought, inquired solicitously:

"Shay, ol' man, did y'ever git any-hic-anther to those lo-ong lettersh y'wrote to th' Ephesians?" —Argonaut.

MISCELLANEOUS

WINNING AN INJUNCTION CASE.

First of a Series

By John P. Frey

Editor, The Molders' Journal, and Author of "The Labor Injunction"

A labor injunction case, accompanied by features of a most extraordinary character, has recently been disposed of in Massachusetts. After the members of the Bakers' Union in Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., had struck the bakeries of the Massachusetts Baking Company in those cities in April, 1923, they picketed the struck shops, carried banners, and boycotted the corporation. An injunction was applied for by the corporation, through one of the ablest attorneys who has handled injunction suits in the Bay State. Although picketing, banner carrying and the primary boycott were in force from May, 1923, until the spring of this year, when the strike was settled and a satisfactory agreement entered into, no temporary restraining order was issued. This in itself was remarkable in Massachusetts, where injunctions to restrain picketing, banner carrying and boycotting have been the order of the day in equity courts for a number of years.

More interesting and unique, so far as the bakers' strike is concerned, is the fact that no lawyer represented them in court, although court hearings were held over a period of eleven months. Instead of employing attorneys the strikers were represented by a trade unionist, who had never studied law, and who, although an officer of his local union, worked every day at his trade. This trade unionist, John F. Gatelee, business agent of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, and vice-president of the Springfield Central Labor Council, succeeded in winning a brilliant and complete victory in a type of injunction case which has practically, without exception, been decided adversely to labor in previous cases in Massachusetts. And, not only this, but in addition to winning a legal victory, he guided the bakers during their strike so that this also was a complete success.

The very remarkable departure from previous methods in court representation during an injunction case, was accompanied by the preparation of an equally unique and exceptional "statement of labor's position," which it had been intended to place upon the judge's bench immediately before the temporary injunction would have been issued. As no preliminary restraining order was handed down, this original and impressive statement which Mr. Gatelee had prepared was not given publicity, until after the case had been finally decided in favor of labor.

The details of this exceptional experience in dealing with the injunction problem, are of such importance that it has been decided to present a brief history of the case. It is impossible, however, to do this in one short article. The amazing story will form the subject of several articles which are now in course of preparation.

REFUSE TO LOWER RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to lower rates on farm commodities.

Ten states in the Mississippi and Missouri valley asked that rates on grain products and hay be lowered. This was refused by a vote of six to five.

A majority of the commission held that western railroad earnings are still below the fair level of return. Under the transportation act rates shall provide a fair return. The commission has set 5¾ per cent as a fair return.

The decision will encourage those who demand the repeal of the transportation act.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

After five years of suffering due to a stroke of apoplexy, John E. Wilcox, one of our oldest members, answered the Supreme Ruler's call last Friday, July 25th. Mr. Wilcox, a native of Pennsylvania, was 72 years, one month and 19 days of age, and had spent the past 40 years a resident of San Francisco. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Louisa Wilcox, of this city, and brothers and sisters in the East. The funeral was held from the Truman Undertaking parlor, Monday of this week, followed by interment in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. W. E. Dugan and the pallbearers were all members of the union, three of whom were members of the Bulletin chapel, where Mr. Wilcox had worked for many years prior to the stroke which rendered him unable to further pursue his duties. The esteem in which he was held was attested by the large gathering of friends to attend his funeral and the large number of floral offerings.

The commercial arbitration case, which was completed several weeks ago and has been in the hands of the board of arbitration ever since, is now in the hands of the arbitrator, Judge Frank R. Devlin. The board of five held several executive sessions during the past two weeks and the case thoroughly gone over. Judge Devlin has taken the matter under advisement and will no doubt render a decision in the near future. As soon as his decision is handed down announcement of the award will be made in official form by the board of arbitration and the officers of the union.

"Out in California we have just missed forty-six million people. We had four million and a few over and were rather proud of our wide open places, like San Francisco, until Arthur Brisbane called our attention to the fact that we should support in happiness and prosperity a population of fifty million.

"You have all heard, or read, of Southern California. Well, all of the wonderful things you have heard of Southern California are really in Northern California, such as Lake Tahoe, Yosemite Valley, the Bret Harte and Mark Twain country, Mount Lassen, the volcano; San Francisco Bay, the gold mines and the capital of the state.

"Practically all of Los Angeles' cherries and grapes and peaches and asparagus and raisins and prunes and onions and potatoes and figs—yes, and even a big share of the oranges—you see in the East were really produced in Northern California.

"We are not knocking. Los Angeles really does have Hollywood and oil wells, but we have oil wells, the most important in the state, at the upper end of the San Joaquin Valley in Northern California.

"Stockton, where I come from, is in the very heart of Northern California and in the center of the rich delta lands at the spot where the San Joaquin Valley is more than eighty miles wide and the soil so deep that wellborers bring up chips from redwood logs more than one hundred feet below the surface.

"Stockton, the Hub City. On the west in San Francisco, seventy-five miles away. To the east a hundred miles is Yosemite Valley; to the northwest, the same distance, is Lake Tahoe; to the north, twelve miles, is Lodi, the famous Flame Tokay grape district, and fifty miles east of Stockton is the Mother Lode, that inexhaustible source of gold that yielded millions on millions of gold dust to the placer miners in the years immediately following on 'Forty-nine,' and is still yielding its millions every years to the miners of the deep quartz veins and to the pocket miners. Here it was that Bret Harte and Mark Twain located

and wrote the most popular of their immortal stories.

"And just beyond the Mother Lode are California's famous groves of big trees, the largest and the oldest living things in all the world.

"Here God sat, I like to imagine, when he made America, and I believe He sat on the present site of Stockton. He laid out the world with the San Joaquin Valley as His ideal of an abiding place for man."

The foregoing comment is printed on the reverse side of Archie W. Evans' card, which he will distribute as a delegate from Stockton to the Toronto convention. Now the only objection we have to the card is the fact that every member of the convention will want to come to Northern California to reside, and we have more than enough printers here now to do all the work that is in sight. Outside of that fact, we put Mr. Evans down for one of the real boosters of Northern California and will doubtless make the state well known in the convention city.

Tommy Turner, a linotype operator employed in the Bulletin chapel for the past few years, and a very popular member, has drawn his card and has accepted a situation on a Burlingame semi-weekly. The members of the Bulletin chapel regretted very much his departure and wish him every success in the world.

Charles Staples, Call chairman, is taking a much needed vacation in the wilds of Mendocino County, where he is spending his time fishing and hunting.

Clarence Davy, skipper of the Daily News, is absent on his annual vacation.

W. P. Davis has returned from a several weeks' vacation to his old home in Omaha, where he was called by the serious illness of his mother. Mr. Davis reports his mother's health much improved.

Chairman Eddie Porter of the Daily News has sufficiently recovered from his recent operation to be able to visit his friends downtown. This was Mr. Porter's second operation within a year.

International Representative Eugene Donovan is spending a few days in this district looking after the affairs of the local unions.

J. F. Bartholomew of the Van Cott chapel has been unable to work for several days due to a throat infection. He will shortly undergo an operation for the removal of his tonsils.

C. L. Booth of the Baker-Hamilton chapel, has just returned from an extended visit through Washington, Oregon, Canada and the Northwest generally. Mr. Booth made a trip of 6200 miles and has been absent 11 weeks.

Frank Guinee, foreman of Primo Press, is spending his leisure time these evenings attempting to master the intricacies of a new "lizzie."

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Zeller and son, Charles, of Denver, Colo., and Miss Marvel Shaulis of Los Angeles were visitors in San Francisco last week. Mr. Zeller, who is employed on the Denver Labor Bulletin, is making a tour of California and the Northwest and Miss Saulis, who is an operator on the Los Angeles Herald, will make the return trip with them. The party were shown the wonders of the Bay district by Ray Dickson of the Call and R. C. Kimbrough of the Examiner.

Herald Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Everybody is heartbroken. One of those "got a dollar with you" boys gave the young pirate, Dave Coleman, who officiates as Herald chairman, the rush act and for some reason the usually wary David separated himself from a buck "until pay day." When that famous day arrived the "gimme boy" beat a retreat for strategic reasons and "forgot" about the loan. And now if you want to see him rear and pitch like a frightened mustang just try to "touch" Dave for "eats money" until pay day.

Something that puzzles Walter Yngve and George Carreg is why some insist there is a drought in the State. Although it didn't rain all the two weeks they were away, they failed to detect undue dryness; managed quite easily to keep their throats from becoming parched, and they pronounce their vacation at Vacation, near Rio Vista, a decided success.

Tom Ryan, day makeup, is in Sacramento, the guest of relatives. That being his home town he will have to keep busy if he calls on all and most of his old-time friends in the job and newspaper offices.

Asked how he'll kill time the seven days, beginning this Saturday, he'll lay off at Mr. Vanderbilt's expense, Harry Crotty found himself undecided, but is so tired he has a hunch some of it might be passed in deep thought in the hope it may evolve a system whereby he will have to work one hour per diem and partake of lunch in the same sixty minutes.

Back from a week's rest in the country, D. J. De Gaa is inclined to believe the saying that it takes one a week after arrival before he can begin to enjoy a vacation. He is now waiting for the deer season to open and will then take a real outing.

While in Los Angeles Clarence Mann took occasion to visit various newspapers. His impression is that the alleged depression reported to exist in the southern town has not seriously affected work on the dailies.

Intending to be gone two weeks, W. M. Davy, mogul of the mechanical department, found the time too limited and tacked on another, which sent betting odds to even money that rangers had given him a wet gunny sack and an urgent invitation to use it mopping up forest fires. Although he had several close calls, diving into the underbrush with great agility when rangers showed up, Mr. Davy disclaims having learned a thing about the use of wet sacks from practical experience. Fishing occupied most of his time but his attention was often admiringly distracted by the way his old bus can and did split the wind.

Illness compelled Tony Pastor to hire a sub a few days last week. Mr. Pastor, again working, while not at his best, is sticking up market reports as though he'd never known a day's sickness.

The fortnight of his absence was passed by Dick Smith at Yosemite. Tennis, swimming, hiking, baseball, the first game in particular, are his dish and each day was so packed with good times the two weeks proved entirely too short.

Business carried P. H. Morgan to Los Angeles, returning in time to start work Sunday. Mr. Morgan goes by train when traveling these days, an accident to a bus in which he was a passenger recently curing him of all desire to ride in another.

Chronicle Notes—By Orville K. Swiggett.

Jack Snell and family departed last week for Victoria, B. C. They are motoring along leisurely and stopping at points of interest in Northern California, Oregon and Washington. John's fondest expectations lie at the end of his trip north, in Victoria, where he will meet his cousin, a lady whom he has not seen for forty years, she having but recently come to Victoria from England. John says she will soon visit San Francisco and will likely make this city her future home.

"Pop" Fish is on his vacation, visiting his son and wife and looking things over on his ranch near Santa Cruz.

A. W. Tellman is back again with us after being away from San Francisco for almost three years, having been back to his old home in Indianapolis and just previous to coming to the Coast having been in Chicago. Al says he is back where he can hear real music and indulge

in lots of dances, both of which he enjoys very much.

Charlie Cullen is back from his vacation up north to Vancouver. Yes, Charlie is back, and his old car brought him back, too. Don't forget that. And he came back with his feet gently resting on the brass rail. The writer wants to say that when these prints out here on the Coast take a vacation they take a vacation. And God has been real good to them and strewn lots of scenery and climate along these shores.

About two months ago, Leslie Marden, Chronicle adman, left San Francisco for a tour of the East. His first resting place was Seattle, then he traveled over the Northern Pacific to Chicago. While resting at one of the stations in the Rockies he was chased by a timber wolf, but eluded the said wolf. He left Chicago for New York and after an inspection of the Eastern metropolis for several days he remembered Horace Greeley's admonition about going West. He sent his suit case from New York and followed the suit case two weeks later, after having stopped over at Kansas City to visit relatives. He reported cool weather at several places, especially when riding the "blind" baggage. Spring was a month late throughout the Eastern section of the country. Leslie had left his cat "Felix" in care of Doc Harriman, and as Doc has quite an appetite, Marden thought the cat would suffer, so he hastened back to the Pacific and will leave New York in care of other printers. Horace Greeley should have said: "Stay West, young man."

Billy Harris has changed his place of residence and is now located in the Richmond district, having moved last Tuesday. Mr. Harris expects to be a regular visitor to Golden Gate Park, as he has only visited the park once in the past twenty years.

The new Chronicle building is fast nearing completion and Mr. Wells is quite sure that by the latter part of September everything will be in readiness to issue the paper of that date in its new home. On last Monday noon quite a large number of the chapel met Foreman wells in front of the Mint and then began a tour of inspection of the building from cellar to attic. The laying of floors seems to be all that remains to the completion of the interior. This work will be finished within two weeks. Then shortly after the presses and stereotype equipment will have been installed. There will be very little of the equipment of the old plant moved to the new, and on

the night of the first issue in the new building its force will assemble and begin work with everything spick and span and of the latest improvements possible. In addition to the large battery of new linotypes there will be two No. 26's, the first two machines of this model to be used in the United States. One feature of the new composing room will be the absence of any loud noises which arise from a large battery of machines. These noises are eliminated by the construction of the ceiling with a sounding substance which seems to absorb all noises or reduce it to a minimum. Altogether the new Chronicle building is one of the best, if not the best, modern newspaper buildings in the country.

MORAL OBLIGATIONS AND DUTY.

By G. W. Perkins.

President, Cigarmakers' International Union.

Centuries of oppression imposed upon labor with no consideration for their rights and welfare naturally developed in their minds and hearts a spirit of resentment, hatred and vengeance. As the trade union movement has grown numerically and in usefulness, the spirit of hatred and vengeance has been modified.

Labor demands its full share of the value it creates. Labor is entitled to reasonable hours of labor and to a voice in determining conditions under which it works. The exercise of indisputable rights on the part of labor carries with it moral obligations which we can not escape.

Much of the failure of manufacturers and producers is due to their own lack of vision, capacity and brains. No establishment, regardless of the manufacturer's capabilities, can function to capacity unless operated under mutually harmonious relations.

Production is becoming more complex year by year. The development of giant power and its application in industry makes it necessary that there be a better understanding of labor's rights, its liabilities and moral obligations.—January American Federationist.

Co-operation is the method of all human progress. When spending money look for the union label, card and button.

To be as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own, demand the union label.

At a small country school the scholars were having a lesson on animals. The teacher had asked a number of questions which were easily answered. At length she said:

"Why does a dog hang out his tongue when running?"

A lad who had not answered before held up his hand.

"Yes, Tommy, what is it?" she inquired.

"To balance its tail," was the reply.—Dublin Evening Telegraph.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 25, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker and Financial Secretary McTiernan were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Poultry Dressers—Fred Dalton, W. M. Wiley. Laundry Workers—Margie Lydon, Charles Hawley, Charles Childs, M. A. Peterson, Charles Keegan, Harry Hartman, Charles Lineger, Annie Brown, D. J. Gorman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—from the following unions enclosing donations to the Trade Union Promotional League: Shipyard Laborers, Butchers 508, and Marine Engineers.

Communication from the Department of Commerce, relative to the language test of seamen. Moved that the communication be referred to Secretary Scharrenberg; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the Janitors' Union and the Loyal Order of Moose relative to the wages paid janitors, committee recommended that the Order of Moose be requested to pay the scale of wages to the man in question. Recommended that the wage scale of the Sausage Makers be indorsed, subject to the approval of their International Union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Poultry Dressers—Complain of lessees of Crystal Palace Market employing non-union men. Retail Delivery Drivers—Great Western Tea Company still unfair; will parade on Labor Day. Sailors—Reported that men are being arrested along the Coast as aliens; union is protesting; will test case in court. Typographical No. 21—Donated \$100 to Labor Council; will parade on Labor Day. Garment Workers—Donated \$50 to Labor Council; will participate in Labor Day parade; requested a demand for the union label when making purchases; Home Credit Company still unfair. Stereotypers—Donated \$10 to Labor Council. Cemetery Workers—Donated \$20 to the Labor Council. Waiters—Compton's and Foster's still unfair; La Follette for President Club making progress. Street Carmen—Have indorsed James Flynn for Assemblyman, Flaherty for Congress, and Roche for Superior Judge. Moving Picture Operators—Courtland Theatre unfair. Retail Shoe Clerks—Shoe store in Crystal Palace Market is unfair.

Report of Labor Day Committee—Submitted a progressive report.

The Chair introduced Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who addressed the Council on the subject of the League of Nations and the World Court. Moved to give Dr. Fisher a rising vote of thanks; motion carried. Moved to invite a prominent opponent of the League of Nations to address the Council at a later date; motion carried.

The Council also thanked Dr. Fisher for copy of his book on "League or War," donated by him to Council's library.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$544.55. **Expenses**—\$158.00.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Is your union taking part in the Labor Day parade? If so, notify the General Labor Day Committee, which meets each Saturday evening in the Labor Temple.

It is much easier to find fault with the other fellow for failing to patronize the union label than to set him a good example.

MANUFACTURER BREAKS AGREEMENT.

The Eugene Berninghaus Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, makers of barber chairs and distributors of other barber supplies, sold under their name, defiantly and deliberately abrogates their signed agreement with the Metal Polishers' International Union. This agreement went into effect in March, this year, and should not expire until 1925, but this firm openly flaunted organized labor, refers to the union agreement as a mere scrap of paper and justifies their action in repudiating their own signatures by saying that they can get the work done cheaper in the open shops that employ unskilled and non-union men.

The Berninghaus Barber Chair, built up their reputation on the union agreement and starting almost at the very beginning conducted a union shop, and every chair bore the union label. Organized labor everywhere boosted the product of this company, their business increased and during the last two or three years have run a night gang as well as a day shift. Greed for greater profits predominated, and the company frankly admits that the only reason for their change from the union to the non-union shop is for greater profits and they boldly add that the few extra dollars they save on each barber chair made will be diverted to their own profits rather than to a lower sales price for the barber chair.

On Friday, May 16th, the Berninghaus Barber Chair Company, after declaring for the open shop, discharged all their union polishers, buffers and platers, giving them about five minutes' notice and immediately began sending the barber chairs to the non-union shops to be finished and plated.

Every possible effort was made to point out to this company their moral and legal obligation, but to no avail. Local committees waited on the firm, the International Officers of the Metal Polishers' International Union waited on this company, the international organizer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union waited on the firm, the grievance committee of the Central Labor Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Department of Labor in Washington detailed two U. S. labor conciliators, but this company remained obdurate. The answer was the same. "It is a matter of dollars and cents with us, we will get our work done in the non-union shops where we can get it done cheaper and we don't care how those cheap men exist or how their families live."

In the past the Manufacturers' Association collaborating with the Chambers of Commerce, have run full page advertisements in the leading newspapers of this country, condemning organized labor in general and charging them particularly with disregarding their pledges and their agreements.

Now comes a manufacturer, probably a member of the Manufacturers' Association, this Eugene Berninghaus Barber Chair Company, and deliberately breaks their signed agreement with organized labor.

The Metal Polishers' International Union requests organized labor everywhere to enter a protest against this company breaking their agreement, against this company violating their union agreement, and we urge every member of organized labor to visit their respective barber and others and to write this firm condemning their action and urging them to again establish friendly relations with organized labor, and above all point out to them their responsibility in this matter.

We believe if this be done at once, it may assist organized labor in adjusting this grievance.

Respectfully submitted,

METAL POLISHERS' INT'L UNION,

Chas. R. Atherton, General Secretary.

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Editor, The Molders' Journal and Author of "The Labor Injunction."

"We cannot help but feel as a result of our experience as trade-unionists in Massachusetts, that the aid and comfort of the courts is extended to the employer with a prodigal hand, while the worker seems shackled and fettered by the court's prohibitions, so that the legal right to organize into trade unions has appeared to become a right which can only be enjoyed when the employer gives his consent.

"That if he engages in a legal strike, he conducts it in an illegal manner; if he has legal pickets, they perform illegally; if he acquaints his fellow trade unionists with the conditions existing, he is conducting an illegal boycott; if he asks recognition of the union in negotiations with the employer, he is making an illegal demand; if he strikes to protect members who have been discharged for their activities, he is in the commission of an illegal act; if he tries to increase the membership of his union in competition with the Individual Contract, he is acting illegally, in fact, everything he does is wrong."

This vigorous statement is taken from one of the most interesting expressions of opinion which has been written in connection with the labor injunction. It formed part of a document which may become historic, for it was a feature of the most extraordinary experience which trade unionists have gone through in connection with injunctions. The document from which it is taken was intended to establish a marked departure from all other methods of defense which trade unionists have adopted to protect themselves from the injury done to them when its injunction restrained them from protecting their interests by prohibiting their exercise of constitutional rights, while leaving the employers free to attack them and their right to enjoy trade-union organization.

The story of the document and the experiences which accompany it, form an amazing story which cannot be told fully in tablet form. Its several interesting features will be presented in separate articles. For the present let us briefly present evidence to justify the vigorous and definite statement with which this article begins.

The first labor injunction in the United States was issued by a Massachusetts court in 1888, the judges basing their authority to issue the restraining order upon a precedent established in England many years ago. The fact that the highest court in England had set aside the action of the lower court in issuing the injunction, did not deter the Massachusetts judge. Like other equity judges he wanted a precedent, and even though he must have known that the precedent he quoted had been declared unsound, and had been vacated by a higher English court, the American judge in the exercise of his conscience chose the precedent which suited him the most.

As time went on the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in passing upon an injunction case, held that a certain injunction restraining the right to strike should not have been issued, because the strike was for a legal purpose.

Judicial minds and judicial construction enable the courts to travel over many a judicial path and byway which has not been charted by the legislature, and it also enables the judicial mind to finally take these paths and byways and convert them into a broad highway along which every court is expected to travel. If a court finds that a strike cannot be restrained because its object was a lawful one, the judicial mind finds no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the very fact that a strike may be for a legal purpose constitutes solid ground for holding that strikes for other purposes may be illegal, and if illegal then

very properly to be restrained by the equity court. It was not long before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts passing upon injunction cases, held that strikes for certain purposes were illegal under this judicial construction.

It became judicially illegal in Massachusetts for trade unionists to refuse to work with non-union men. It became illegal to strike to enforce trade union discipline upon members of the union. It also became illegal to strike in an effort to prevent employers from forcing individual contracts upon trade unionists, although the only purpose of the individual contract was to destroy the trade union. Under such decisions the right to maintain trade union organization so far as the courts were concerned, depended upon the employers' consent and if employers were opposed to trade unions and endeavored to destroy the trade unions of their employees, the courts were prepared to give their assistance by issuing injunctions.

Massachusetts trade unionists met this problem as vigorously as they could, and carried more than one injunction case of this character to the State Supreme Court, only to meet with defeat in the state's highest judicial tribunal. They had employed the ablest attorneys they could secure. They had spent huge sums of money, and the total result was an accumulation of decisions and precedents which, so far as the layman was concerned, indicated that what was lawful competition between business men became criminal conspiracy on the part of trade unionists. Two of the most important injunction cases which were decided adversely to organized labor by the highest court in Massachusetts arose in Springfield, Mass. They were known as the Moore Drop Forge Company case and the Springfield Foundry Company case.

When a strike took place on the part of the bakers in Springfield in May, 1923, the trade unionists faced a situation when an injunction was applied for which seemed hopeless in view of the decisions of the State Supreme Court. Instead of meeting with final defeat, however, they won a brilliant victory. They chose a new and startling method of handling the strike, and facing the injunction problem in the courts.

The history of this extraordinary experience will be briefly covered in succeeding articles.

GOMPERS SAYS:

When business—meaning industry and commerce—come to recognize the validity of labor's philosophy of industrial self-government and self-direction, it will not be necessary for business to bind itself in blindness and ignorance to the past. Nor will it be necessary for business to maintain the army of lobbyists that now infests the national capital and that infests every legislative hall to some degree.

When the decisions of industry can be made openly and fearlessly by industry then those who are engaged in industry will find it not only possible, but necessary to pitch their thought on an entirely different mental and moral plane. It will then be not only possible but necessary to abandon many of the devious practices of today. It will be possible, too, and necessary, to understand facts as they are and to cease torturing facts out of their true form to suit a fancied expediency.

May there be a hastening of the day of understanding.

She—Before we were married you called me an angel.

He—I know it.

"But now you don't call me anything."

"That shows my self-control."—London Opinion.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GAIN.

After a short strike contractors in Chicago signed the new wage scale of Electrical Workers' Union No. 135. Rates will be \$1.37½ an hour until November 1, when \$1.50 will be paid.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT.

A graduate of a business college with no business experience, secured a position as bookkeeper with a department store. This store had a system of giving their old accounts to an attorney for collection and always allowed this attorney an advance fee on same.

On the books of this bookkeeper was a very old account that the collection department was unable to collect. It was turned over to the attorney and an item made out reading, "Advance cost on suit \$5.00" which the bookkeeper was to enter on this account.

The bookkeeper, not knowing any better, entered the account and sent out a bill to the customer reading, "Advance cost on suit \$5.00," the bookkeeper thinking the customer had made a payment on a new suit.

Next day the customer, to the surprise of all, rushed in, spoke his piece, and paid all that he owed. He understood, though the bookkeeper did not.—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

Give your fellow trade unionist a square deal—boost his union label, card or button.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

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OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
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The "HIT" of the Labor Day Parade

We can assist your committee to plan a hat that will bring your organization attention and plenty of applause.

We have been making Union-made hats for Union Labor since 1884.

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Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They can not start too soon.

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The Greatest Semi-Annual SHOE SALE

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HOWARD & FOSTER
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Thomas Allison of the hodcarriers, Alexander E. Carlisle of the carpenters, Thomas J. Ford of the laborers, John E. Wilcox of the printers, George C. Greenwood of the shipwrights, Lindsey E. Rogers of the carpenters, Eugene F. Coogan of the janitors, Albert D. Coturri of the boilermakers.

John J. Murphy, delegate from the postoffice clerks to the Labor Council, is a candidate for delegate to the California State Federation of Labor convention in Santa Barbara. The clerks are to send but one representative to that gathering.

The San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League is making steady progress. Its proposed Constitution and By-Laws are up for approval at the meeting of the Labor Council this evening, and sixty-eight labor organizations are now pledged to contribute to its support for six months, within which time the League hopes to become self-supporting. The first general activity of the organization will be the enrollment of those willing to adopt and practice its principles to patronize at all times the union label, card and button. The Label Section is at present engaged in assisting the Promotional League by securing

official information from all San Francisco labor organizations as to the fairness or unfairness of all stores, factories and places of employment in the city.

The Labor Council has submitted two proposed charter amendments to the Board of Supervisors, with the request that they be submitted to the electors of the city and county at the next charter amendment election, the date of which has not yet been set by the Board of Supervisors.

The General Labor Day Committee has decided to incorporate the picnic to be held under the auspices of the labor movement of Alameda County in the official program of the San Francisco Labor Day celebration. Thus the main features of the latter will be: a parade, starting from the Ferry up Market street to the Civic Center, for the forenoon; a picnic across the bay in the afternoon, and the literary exercises and ball in the Civic Auditorium in the evening.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, after his interesting address to the Labor Council last Friday evening, donated to the Council's library a copy of his recent book "League or War," which contains all the arguments in favor of the League of Nations and American partici-

pation in the League compiled by the professor and which, he believes, completely refute the arguments of the opposition to the League. In the opinion of Mr. Fisher most of the opposition to the League centers in the provisions of the covenant pertaining to the International Labor Office and its activities to establish uniform labor legislation in all nations of the world. The Labor Council has decided to invite some equally prominent opponent to the League to address the Council, and thus both sides will be ably presented before any further action be taken.

The two most recent organizations voting to take part in the Promotional League are the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and Millmen's Union No. 42.

Typographical Union No. 21 has invited five sister locals of the same International Union located in the bay district to take part in the San Francisco Labor Day parade.

The State Commission of Immigration and Housing announces the resignation of E. Geoffrey Bangs, Director of Housing. The resignation creates a vacancy which will be filled by appointment of an eligible from a Civil Service list which is now being prepared. The position pays \$250 per month with a possible maximum of \$350 per month, together with necessary traveling expenses. Headquarters are in San Francisco but the appointee will travel over the State. Applications are now being received by the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, California.

J. B. Dale, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, left Los Angeles last week for a three weeks' trip to Fresno, Visalia and neighboring cities.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

People do not want war, people realize that war means destruction, people understand that in war both sides lose, and in the last analysis war is only used in the absence of any other weapon of protection."—Representative T. Alan Goldsborough of Maryland, Speaking on Our Future Foreign Policy.

"If something is not done to put agriculture back on a paying basis where it belongs, every other line of business will soon be harmfully affected; but when the farmer can sell his products at a price that gives him a fair profit above the cost of production and he in turn buys the goods of the merchant and the manufacturer at a price that permits the paying of good wages and fair profit, then the business cycle is complete."—Representative T. J. B. Robinson of Iowa, in an Address on the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill.

"My judgment is that prohibition cannot be enforced. * * * It is impossible to make people good by law, and we cannot legislate away their appetites."—Representative Edward Voight of Wisconsin, in Speaking on Legislation Taken Up by Congress.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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Every Wednesday
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